UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/834
S/23353
3 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 31 December 1991 from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 December 1991 from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Kazakhstan and as Head of State, I have the honour to submit the present application for membership in the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would transmit the application as soon as possible to the Security Council.

(Signed) Nursultan Abishevich NAZARBAEV

Declaration

In connection with the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Kazakhstan and as President, to declare that the Republic of Kazakhstan accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to discharge them.

(Signed) Nursultan Abishevich NAZARBAEV

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/835
S/23371
6 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 3 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of a press release issued by the Government of the Republic of Singapore on 2 January 1992 recognizing the independence and sovereignty of the former Soviet republics.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and the attached press release circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEW Tai Soo

ANNEX

Press release issued on 2 January 1992 by the Government of Singapore

The Government of Singapore recognizes the independence and sovereignty of Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Turkmeniya, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kirghiziya, and is ready to establish diplomatic relations with them.

Singapore welcomes the entry of these republics into the community of nations and their membership of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Singapore's Ambassador in Moscow will be accredited to the Russian Federation in the first instance.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/836
S/23369
6 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 33, 35 and 73
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 3 January 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

We are greatly alarmed at the decision taken by the occupying Power, Israel, as announced by an Israeli Army spokesman, to deport 12 Palestinian civilians living in the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza, including Jerusalem, thus, uprooting them from their homeland. (For their names, see annexed list.) It should be noted that the total number of Palestinians expelled by the occupying Power, Israel, has reached 69 since December 1987, the beginning of the intifadah, excluding the aforementioned expulsion orders.

This action comes at a time when the Israeli occupying Power has intensified its aggression and human rights violations against the Palestinian people living under the illegal military occupation. Such violations reflected themselves in prolonged curfew days, stepping up settlement activities and, to top it all, just yesterday, the Israeli Government agreed that two thirds of the publicly financed houses budgeted for the year 1992 would be built in the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza, including Jerusalem.

All those practices represent clear violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, and all the relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, the result of which is the undermining and henceforth the destruction of the current peace process.

We call upon the international community and in particular the United Nations Security Council to take concrete measures to put an end to such illegal actions and violations practised by the occupying Power, Israel.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33, 35 and 73, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations

ANNEX

Names of Palestinians ordered expelled by Israel on 2 January 1992

1. Omar Assaf Safi (Ramallah)
2. Ghassan Jarrar (Jenin/Ramallah)
3. Hassan Abed Alla Shaban (Rafaat)
4. Ali Faris al-Khatib (Ramallah)
5. Iyad Abed al-Raouf Judeh (El Bireh)
6. Ra'afet al-Najar (Khan Younis)
7. Ahmad Abu Sa'if (Gaza)
8. Iyhab al-Ashkar (Gaza)
9. Sami Abu Samhadaneh (Rafah)
10. Khader Atieh Khader (Jabalia)
11. Ahmed Nimr Hamdan (Khan Younis)
12. Marwan Afaneh (Gaza)

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/837
S/23374
6 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 33
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 6 January 1992 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to condemn the decision by Israel, the occupying Power, to continue its deportations of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory.

According to The New York Times of 3 January 1992, the Israeli Defence Minister has ordered the deportation of 12 residents of the occupied Palestinian territory suspected of directing and taking part in violent acts against Israel. They were identified as Raáfat al Najar, Ahmad Abu Seif, Iyhab Al Ashkar, Sami Abu Samhadan, Khader Atich Khader, Ahmad Hamdan and Marwan Afanah - from the Gaza Strip - and Omar Safi, Ghassan Jarrar, Hassan Shaaban, Ali Al-Khatib and Iyad Judeh from the West Bank. The deportations were ordered following pressure on the Government by Jewish settlers after ambush attacks on four of their number in the last 10 weeks. The 12 men have not been accused of involvement in any of the attacks.

The New York Times also reported that, since the beginning of the intifadah, Israel has deported at least 66 Palestinians, not including the 12 men mentioned above, in violation of Article 49 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and several resolutions of the Security Council.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People is gravely concerned at the increasing imposition of harsh collective punishment against the population of the occupied Palestinian territory, such as curfews, school closings, administrative detention, and other repressive measures contrary to Israel's obligations as the occupying

Power. The Committee is also greatly concerned at recent statements by Israeli officials indicating an intention to increase the number and size of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, which represents a serious obstruction to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Committee therefore addresses an urgent appeal to you, as well as all the parties concerned, to see that all the necessary measures are taken in order to induce Israel, the occupying Power, to desist forthwith from deporting the 12 men and to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those deported.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON DE QUESADA
Acting Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/838
6 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 31

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

Letter dated 6 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French of a statement on the European Community and its member States on El Salvador, issued on 3 January 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 31.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Portugal
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on El Salvador, issued at Brussels on 3 January 1992 by the European Community

The Community and its member States express their satisfaction at the signature, on 31 December 1991, of the "Act of New York" between the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), which, together with agreements previously entered into, should definitively settle the Salvadorean armed conflict.

They welcome this major step forward towards the establishment of peace in El Salvador, which is the result of the courageous constructive and flexible attitude displayed by the two parties. They pay tribute to the key role played by the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, his personal representative, as well as the four countries of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, whose good offices have largely contributed to the success of this negotiating process.

They express the hope that the two parties will pursue the negotiations in the same spirit of flexibility, with a view to implementing the "Act of New York" which is to bring peace to El Salvador and to strengthen stability in Central America.

The Community and its member States reiterate their determination to play their share in the national reconciliation as well as in the reconstruction of El Salvador.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/23381
7 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 6 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the deportation of 12 Palestinians from the occupied territories, issued on 4 January 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35 and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Portugal to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on the deportation of 12 Palestinians from the occupied territories issued by the European Community and its member States on 4 January 1992

The Community and its member States express their grave concern following the recent decision by the Israeli Government to deport 12 Palestinians from the occupied territories, an illegal decision with regard to international law, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention.

The Community and its member States strongly reiterate their demand for Israel to fully meet with its obligations towards the residents of the occupied territories and to abide by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention. They condemn violence from whatever quarters it may come and call upon the parties concerned to refrain from taking any measures which would risk to jeopardize the peace process.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/840
9 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

REQUEST FOR THE CONVENING OF A SPECIAL SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 7 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 1/

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a memorandum from the Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation (see annex) requesting that a special session of the General Assembly be convened to consider the following item:

"Danger posed by the phenomenon of international terrorism to international peace and security and a number of other grave issues of concern to all nations".

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

1/ By note verbale of 9 January 1992, the Secretary-General transmitted the letter of the Permanent Representative and its annex to all States Members, in accordance with rule 9 (a) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

ANNEX

Memorandum from the Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General

On the basis of the historic and pioneering responsibility assumed by the 1 September Revolution for devising solutions to the many problems and issues that preoccupy mankind - The Green Book, which constitutes a guide to the emancipation of peoples from oppression, exploitation and ignorance, being known to one and all - and in an awareness of the danger that the phenomenon of international terrorism poses to international peace and security, this initiative is being taken to request the convening of a special session of the General Assembly in order first to reach a definition of international terrorism and then to eliminate it and the underlying causes of all those forms of terrorism and acts of violence to which the world is prone, and to consider a number of other grave issues of concern to all nations.

By means of such a session, the international community will thus be able to address the causes of international terrorism in a concerted manner and to eliminate it so as to open the way for the emergence of a secure international climate in which all peoples may live in security, peace and happiness in keeping with a proper implementation of the Charter of the United Nations.

Among the causes of the spread of violence in the world is the failure to resolve a number of political issues, some of which are set forth by way of example in appendix I.

There are a number of other phenomena that must also be addressed given that their elimination pertains to the elimination of terrorism and that without their elimination the world will be in a constant state of instability, fear and alarm. These phenomena are:

1. Weapons of mass destruction, offensive weapons and strategic weapons

The possession of these weapons and threats made with them constitute a significant form of intimidation to all mankind, including the possessors of such weapons.

Accordingly, we suggest that there is a need for agreement on a well-defined timetable for the achievement of the following:

(a) The complete destruction of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons in consideration of the fact that they are weapons which are psychologically intimidating and materially destructive;

(b) The banning and criminalization of their manufacture, possession and use;

(c) The destruction of other weapons of terror, such as ballistic missiles, and the banning and criminalization of their manufacture;

(d) The banning and criminalization of the positioning of naval fleets on the seas, and their confinement to the oceans until such time as they are finally eliminated;

(e) The destruction and banning and the criminalization of the manufacture and acquisition of aircraft-carriers and in-flight refuelling aircraft;

(f) The restriction of acquisition to that of defensive weapons alone and only within the territorial waters and airspace of the State in question.

In order to promote the above, all military bases maintained by any State in other countries will be liquidated and removed so that outside armies are withdrawn from the territory of others.

2. Compensation

Compensation for those peoples who were colonized and underwent slaughter and torture at the hands of the colonizers and for those families and individuals who suffered damage from past acts of aggression will put an end to the injustice, hatred and revenge that are now considered to pertain to acts of international terrorism:

(a) Compensation for the colonial period, in that the colonizing States provide just compensation for the colonial peoples for the harm done to them, the plundering of their resources and the theft of their cultural heritage during the colonial period;

(b) Compensation for peoples, families and individuals who have been victims of terrorism and violence, as set forth, by way of example, in appendix II;

(c) Improving the security of aircraft and ensuring the presence of a medical team on board each flight and on each sea voyage.

3. Refugees, deportees and abducted persons

These groups have contributed to the spread of the phenomenon of reciprocal violence and terrorism on numerous pretexts by their home countries and the countries that give them shelter or exploit them. There must be:

(a) An undertaking on the part of all States to accept the repatriation of deportees and refugees, not to interfere with them and to assist them to resettle;

(b) Release of abducted persons and detainees and the handing over of all those being sought by international police authorities.

4. Review of the Charter of the United Nations

Meeting the responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security is a grave and important matter, and therefore the participation of the great majority of peoples in this momentous task will lead to the elimination of terrorism and the strengthening of international stability and security. This can only be achieved by amending the Charter so that:

(a) The General Assembly of the United Nations, which represents all Member States, is given decision-making authority and it is for the Security Council to implement the decisions of the General Assembly;

(b) The composition of the Security Council and the right of veto are reconsidered;

(c) There is a similar review of the International Court of Justice.

5. Economic and social matters

The achievement of a world in which stability and well-being prevail and of a stage where the happy society is attained that will doubtless contribute to the creation of stability and security and the eradication of terrorism has become a matter of the utmost importance. In order to be able to achieve this important step on the road to the happiness of mankind, we propose the implementation of the following plan:

(a) Commitment to the implementation of the international agreements on the welfare and protection of mothers and children;

(b) The banning of all manifestations of violence such as boxing and wrestling of all kinds and of contests grueling to animals, and compassion towards them;

(c) A resolute approach to dangerous diseases such as cancer, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, poliomyelitis and malaria (appendix III);

(d) Combating and treatment of the phenomenon of narcotic addiction;

(e) Commitment to international agreements in the field of environmental protection, and the conclusion of new agreements on the protection of the atmosphere;

(f) The establishment of an international irrigation system to prevent the flow of rivers, rain, snow and ice into the seas and oceans, and their diversion to the land mass;

(g) Low-cost desalination of sea water;

(h) The elimination of agricultural pests, particularly locusts;

(i) The halting of desertification;

(j) The utilization of solar power.

6. Establishment of a fund

This historic proposal calls for the establishment of an international fund answerable to the General Assembly to which all States would contribute in accordance with their capacities in order to meet all of the aforesaid obligations.

7. An international central committee answerable to the United Nations should be established and should have subcommittees to cover all parts of the world. The committees should be endowed with the necessary powers and resources to undertake the tasks of inspection and implementation.

Ibrahim M. BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee
for Foreign Liaison and International
Cooperation

APPENDIX I

The question of Palestine

The problem of South Africa

The problem of minorities in the world

The problem of the Kurdish people

The Kashmir problem

The problem of Northern Ireland

The problem of Cyprus

APPENDIX II

The Libyan civil aircraft shot down by the Israelis over Sinai on 21 February 1973 with 111 passengers on board.

The Italian civil aircraft that crashed on 27 June 1980 over Ustica with 81 passengers on board.

The Korean civil aircraft shot down in the airspace of the former Soviet Union on 31 August 1983 with 269 passengers on board.

The United States and British attack on the cities of the Great Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986 in which there were some 400 civilian victims, including 104 children, 85 women, 33 disabled persons and 41 elderly persons.

The Iranian civil aircraft shot down by the United States Navy on 3 July 1988 with 290 passengers on board.

The United States Pan Am civil aircraft that crashed on 21 December 1988 with 270 passengers on board.

The French UTA civil aircraft that crashed on 19 September 1981 with 170 passengers on board.

APPENDIX III

Malaria

Meningitis

Infectious hepatitis

Cholera

Onchocerciasis

Heart and arterial diseases

Cancer

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

Poliomyelitis

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21 January 1992
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REQUEST FOR THE CONVENING OF A SPECIAL SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 7 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum*

Replace Appendix I by the following text

APPENDIX I

Question of Palestine

Problem of South Africa

Problem of minorities in the world

Problem of the Kurdish nation

Problem of Northern Ireland

Problem of Cyprus

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* This corrigendum is issued at the request of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations.

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9 January 1992
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 69 and 125
PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF SMALL STATES
MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM
WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN
LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE
FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE
WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE
AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO
SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN,
IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES
(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
(b) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO
DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF
PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 8 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ibrahim M. Bishari, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 69 and 125, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation has taken note of the statements issued on 20 December 1991 and circulated as documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council at the request of the permanent representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Having studied these statements, it is evident to us that they are merely a repetition of the allegations and accusations made against my country that we have already denied categorically and with regard to which we have repeatedly urged that any material and tangible evidence that might confirm them should be produced. In this context, my country would like to reaffirm its condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, inasmuch as it has been its prime victim. Perhaps the international community still recalls the deliberate downing of a Libyan civil aircraft over Sinai in 1973. Perhaps it also still recalls the United States military attack on peaceable Libyan cities in 1986, in which there were hundreds of innocent civilian victims, on the pretext that Libya was responsible for the bombing of a Berlin nightclub. It was subsequently made public that Libya was innocent of any involvement in that incident, but the United States expressed no regret and did not provide the compensation endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations and by other international and regional organizations.

It is our fear that this campaign to mar my country's good repute and deceive world public opinion is merely a preliminary to renewed aggression against Libya. If it is merely a matter of inquiring into the two incidents in which the United States and French passenger aircraft were drowned, then my country has already expressed its readiness to cooperate with the parties concerned. It entrusted two judges with the task of conducting an inquiry and gathering information, and they have already embarked on that inquiry. With regard to those against whom charges have been made, they have taken all the measures that accord with the Libyan Code of Criminal Procedure promulgated in 1953, including contact with the competent judicial authorities in the three countries in question, which have, however, refused to respond to the judges' request. If, on the other hand, it is simply a question of a difference of legal opinion regarding the authority that has jurisdiction in the inquiry, then we do not believe that the language of threats and menaces that has been used by the three countries in their statements is called for. International law on the question is clear and explicit, and it shows that the Libyan judicial authorities are those that have jurisdiction, and this involves no great difficulty.

Despite the foregoing, aware as we are of the international dimensions and ramifications of the incidents invoked and of the large number of countries that are concerned parties and despite the fact that we are fully persuaded of the impartiality and fairness of the administration of justice in

Libya, we have nevertheless, in a desire to convince the other parties of our good faith, offered our acceptance in principle of a fair and impartial international inquiry into the matter or of recourse to the International Court of Justice, the major judicial instrument of the United Nations, for a decision on the question of conflicting jurisdictions. It is a source of regret that the three countries have rejected all of these offers. When they came together on the position they have adopted, they resorted to politicizing the issue by submitting it to the Security Council. We, however, affirm that submission of the matter to the Security Council has no basis either in the Charter of the United Nations or in international law, which does not stipulate that the Security Council has the power to consider judicial cases involving individuals.

If it is a matter of political differences between the three countries and Libya, then the differences must be discussed on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations, which does not endorse aggression or the threat of aggression but rather calls for the resolution of differences by peaceful means. Libya has expressed its readiness to pursue any peaceful means that the three countries may desire for the resolution of existing differences. We should like, through you, to offer the following:

1. To enter into dialogue with the three countries, either directly or through the United Nations, with a view to resolving any political dispute between us and the parties concerned.

2. To invite the parties, if it is maintained that a legal conflict exists, to reach agreement on its resolution through international judicial authorities, including the International Court of Justice and in accordance with its Statute.

3. To urge the three countries to provide the Libyan judges entrusted with the investigation into these two regrettable incidents with an official copy of the records of the investigation, concerning which they have already submitted requests to the authorities concerned in those countries.

My country is a victim of international terrorism and of terrorist groups, since the United States is training and arming terrorists for the purpose of murdering innocent civilians. It is maintaining terrorist camps and compelling Libyan army prisoners to work against their people and, from practitioners of an honourable military calling, it is converting them into terrorists.

Libya has affirmed and now reaffirms a position of principle that is fully committed to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations relating to the settlement of disputes between States. Libya has expressed its complete readiness to cooperate with all parties to the present dispute for the resolution of that dispute by peaceful means, as explicitly required by Chapter VI, Article 33, of the Charter of the United Nations.

Ibrahim M. BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee of the
People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and
International Cooperation

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General Assembly Security Council

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21 January 1992
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Application dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan

The Republic of Kyrgyzstan, with reference to the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan,

Proceeding from the conviction that all nations have the right to the free determination of their political status and to the realization of their economic, social and cultural development,

Aspiring to the creation of a humane and democratic State, based on the rule of law, which guarantees the decent life, the honour and the dignity of every person living in its territory, irrespective of his or her nationality, religion and social affiliation,

Taking into consideration the important role of the United Nations in assisting the independence movements of developing countries,

Declaring its adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and its readiness to comply with its obligations under the Charter, requests you, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, to consider the question of its admission to membership in the Organization.

A. AKAEV
President of the Republic
of Kyrgyzstan

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/843
S/23451
21 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in my capacity as head of this State, I have the honour to transmit this application from the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations.

I should be very grateful if you would convey the application as soon as possible to the Security Council.

Below is the text of the declaration made in accordance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and with rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in my capacity as its President, that the Republic of Uzbekistan accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil those obligations.

Islam KARIMOV
President of the Republic
of Uzbekistan

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/23416
13 January 1992
ENGLISH
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 125
MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES: (a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL; (b) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 20 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ibrahim Muhammad Bishari, Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, concerning the statements made by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States accusing what they call "Libyan elements" of responsibility for the distressing incident in which a Pan Am aircraft crashed in 1988 and concerning

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the fact that those statements contain accusations and threats at a time when international relations are undergoing a relaxation of tensions and there is a spirit of accord among members of the international community based on constructive dialogue and mutual respect.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the United Nations.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General

You have no doubt noted the statements made by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States accusing what they call "Libyan elemencs" of responsibility for the distressing incident in which a Pan Am aircraft crashed over Scotland in 1988, while we have declared our astonishment that such statements of accusation and threat are being issued at a time when international relations are witnessing a concord among States that is promoting the value of dialogue.

Such official statements by the United States Department of Justice, the official spokesman for the White House and the British Foreign Secretary indicate a premeditated intention of and a carefully considered plan for aggression against the Libyan people.

Successive United States administrations have persistently intervened in Libya's internal affairs with a view to forcibly changing its popular political and social regime, bringing all possible pressures to bear on it, conspiring against the political and social choices it has made and intimidating it. This has, on many occasions, reached the point of aggression on false pretexts that lack any material and tangible evidence.

In the political, economic and military confrontation that has been imposed upon it, Libya has challenged United States administrations, before American and world public opinion, to produce tangible, material evidence to corroborate their accusations. On each occasion, however, United States administrations have failed to produce such tangible, material evidence and have evaded confronting the truth that lies behind the falsity of their allegations.

I

In 1986, the United States Administration invented false pretexts, unsupported by any tangible and material evidence, and falsely and slanderously accused Libya of responsibility for the bombing of a Berlin nightclub and for a bombing incident at Rome airport. It embarked on treacherous military aggression at night - without awaiting the outcome of any inquiry - against the Libyan people while they were peacefully and tranquilly asleep and thereby showed contempt for all moral and humanitarian values. It killed innocent children, old people and citizens, destroyed schools, hospitals and kindergartens and brought psychological terror into the hearts of sleeping children, old people and women with its treacherous and unwarranted aggression.

It subsequently became clear from the results of inquiries into those two incidents that Libya had no association with them. Nevertheless, the United States Administration expressed no regret for its aggression, and it was as if the people killed were no more than a flock of sheep, despite the fact that the world, as represented by international and regional organizations and by democratic forces, condemned the aggression, exonerated the Libyan people and expressed its condolences and its solidarity with the families of the dead and wounded in a whole series of international resolutions, including:

General Assembly resolution 41/38 of 20 November 1986;

The resolution of the eighth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare in 1986;

The Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session in July 1986;

Communiqué No. 21 of the Islamic Summit Conference at its session held in Kuwait in 1987.

II

The United States is exploiting the current international situation to set itself up as a world government and an international policeman determining what is true and what is false and defining ethics and good conduct. Now, it suddenly surprises us and the whole world by fabricating new and groundless pretexts and by falsely and slanderously accusing Libya once again, three years after the crash of a United States Pan Am aircraft into which the United States Administration has conducted an inquiry.

Libya has heard, just as the world has heard, the statements of some United States and British leaders denying that Libya has any association with this incident and directing their suspicions against other parties. The United States of America has, however, with the power of one capable of doing so, endeavoured to refute the accusations made against other parties and to exculpate them. It has accused Libya, which it had previously exonerated, perhaps because of something in Libyan policy that does not please the United States Administration, with the premeditated intention of engaging in aggression in order to change the popular democratic regime by force, a popular political regime of which the United States Administration does not approve, thereby violating the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations prohibiting the threat or use of force and calling for the peaceful solution of problems between States by means of dialogue.

The United States Administration is once again inventing false accusations unsupported by any material, tangible evidence. It is jumping to conclusions and it is deciding for aggression, as has been said by United States and British leaders. Once more, we challenge the United States Administration and the British Government, before American, British and world public opinion, to produce convincing material, tangible evidence.

Furthermore, when the General People's Committee for Justice learned from the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison that it had received a note from the British Government in which accusations were made against "two Libyans", it proceeded to appoint a judge to inquire into the accusations made. The General People's Committee for Justice requested the United States Administration and the British Government to nominate lawyers to monitor the fairness and propriety of the inquiry. It also requested international humanitarian organizations to nominate lawyers to ascertain the propriety and fairness of the inquiry and the desire of the Great Jamahiriya to establish the truth as it was and not as it was seen or desired by the United States and British Governments. This corroborates the sincerity of our intentions and our unconditional readiness to cooperate in order to establish the truth.

The Great Jamahiriya declares its readiness to cooperate to the full with any impartial international judicial authority, because we are the victim in this matter. If, however, it is a matter of another premeditated act of aggression on the part of the United States Administration and the British Government with the intention of penalizing Libya, changing its popular political and social regime by force and punishing it for the political positions it has adopted, then we expect the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations, the international community, those peoples and governments that cherish justice and peace and world public opinion to stand by Libya in defence of its rights and in defence of the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter guarantees the equality of peoples and their right to make their own political and social choices, a right that is enshrined in religious laws and is guaranteed by international law.

In placing before you these facts and stating our point of view, we look forward to the adoption of a collective position that will put a halt to this repeated aggression against the Libyan people. We reserve our right, with your support, to defend ourselves in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. We are appreciative of your role in the maintenance of peace and security and in the creation of a world in which great and small, powerful and weak are equal.

(Signed) Ibrahim Muhammad BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee
for Foreign Liaison and International
Cooperation